FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XVI, No. 808 April 18-24, 1956

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Cease-Fire Accepted

Galilee Truce Also Pledged

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said Apr. 19 in Jerusalem that both Israel & Egypt had agreed to enforcement of a Gaza Strip cease-fire effective at 6 p.m. Apr. 18 [see p. 117E1-3]. Hammarskjöld said that Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion & Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett had agreed in talks Apr. 17-19 to greater freedom for UN Truce Supervisory Org. observers & construction of fixed UN posts on the Israeli side of the Gaza frontier. An Egyptian cease-fire pledge had been won in Cairo talks Apr. 11-14. [See p. 125B2].

Wide World
HAMMARSKJOLD

The cease fire bound Israel & Egypt to observance of Art. II, ¶2 of the 1949 Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement forbidding shooting or passing across the truce line by either side's forces. [See Vol. IX, p. 61B]

Israel also agreed Apr. 20 to restrict her patrol boats along the Sea of Galilee border with Syria & give Syrian farmers access to water. Hammarskjöld said that, despite Israeli threats to renew work on the disputed Jordan River irrigation plan in the demilitarized Syrian border zone, he was "sure we are on the right road" and "personally I don't see any reason why we should lose it." [See p. 98G2]

Cairo dispatches said Apr. 19 that cease-fire orders had been given Egyptian forces and that charges had been filed listing 12 minor Israeli violations of the truce. (Israel charged Apr. 19 that one Israeli soldier & a Jordanian guardsman had been killed when a Jordanian patrol fired on Israelis near Nehusha.)

(Washington sources said Apr. 19 that U.S. officials were "optimistic" over Hammarskjöld's chances for winning a stabilized Palestine truce, but they observed he had yet to win a rollback of Arab & Israeli armies from the Gaza border.)

Hammarskjöld ended talks with Israeli leaders Apr. 20 & flew to Beirut, where Lebanese Forgn. Min. Salim Lahoud reportedly rejected a UN request Apr. 21 to reopen talks on political aspects of the Palestine question [see p. 111E1]. The Secy. Gen. flew to Damascus Apr. 23 for talks with Syrian Premier Said Ghazzi, who agreed Apr. 24 to observe terms of the UN cease-fire plan for Galilee. Hammarskjöld left for Amman Apr. 24 to open talks with Jordanian Premier Samir el-Rifai.

Israel Charges New Attacks

Israeli reports said Apr. 23 that Syrian guns had fired on 15 Israeli fishing boats on the Sea of Galilee, and Apr. 24 that 4 Israeli surveyors had been killed in the Negev, apparently by Fedayeen infiltrators from Jordan. Israeli Forgn. Min. Sharett Apr. 24 protested the killings in a telegram to Hammarskjöld in Damascus. [See pp. 125F2, 117D3]

Ben-Gurion Renews Arms Demand

Premier Ben-Gurion told the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) Apr. 22 that Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 9 statement of U.S. Middle Eastern policy [see p. 117F3-118A1] and the 1950 British-French-U.S. tripartite declaration on Israeli-Arab frontiers were not a "substantial guaranty of Israel's security, or any deterrent to the aggressors who are planning war against us." The "only thing that might deter war against Israel is the supply . . . of sufficient defensive arms," Ben-Gurion said. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban reportedly renewed requests for U.S. arms in a call on the State Dept. in Washington Apr. 23. [See p. 118B1]

Referring to Hammarskjöld's peace mission, Ben-Gurion said Apr. 22 that the new cease-fire "does not reduce in the slightest" the danger of war in the area. The Israeli premier said that when Arab armies attacked Israel in 1948, no UN member "could be found willing to lift a finger in Israel's defense."

Ben-Gurion told an emergency session of the 24th World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem Apr. 24 that the U.S. & Britain had imposed an embargo on Israel and must bear "terrible responsibility" for what might happen. Jewish Agency Executive Co-Chrmn. Nahum Goldmann said Apr. 24 that the U.S. State Dept. had used "transparent subterfuge" in urging U.S. allies to arm Israel. [See p. 111F1-A2]

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Week in Headlines

International

Hammarskjöld won cease-fire pledges by Israel, Egypt, Syria.
Khrushchev predicted development of global H-missile by Russia; Soviet leaders feted by public during visit to England.
UN group completed drafting charter of 84-nation agency for peaceful development of atom.
Dulles proposed NATO's extension to social, economic fields.
Bulgaria named new Premier.
Defection of Algerian moderate leaders to rebels reported.
Prince Rainier III of Monaco married actress Grace Kelly.

United States

House majority voted to sustain President's veto of farm bill.
President outpolled Democrats in Pa., Mass., Alaskan primaries.
Supreme Court ruled against segregation on intrastate buses.
Bradley Commission recommended end to special war pensions.
Married: Margaret Truman & newspaperman Clifton Daniel.

Israel Distrusts Soviet Move

Jerusalem dispatches said Apr. 23 that initially hopeful Israeli reaction to the Soviet statement of suport for UN peace moves [see p. 125B-E1] had been tempered by Forgn. Min. Sharett, who told the Knesset Apr. 23 he "doubted that the authors of this declaration have given the necessary attention" to the "contradiction" between the sale of Soviet-bloc arms to Egypt & Soviet protestations of peace.

Cairo reports Apr. 21 said Egyptian reception of the Soviet statement had cooled with the announcement that British & Soviet leaders were discussing the Middle East in London [see p. 135A1]. The Cairo weekly *Akhbar El Yom* said Apr. 21 that "Middle East problems are for Middle East peoples to solve . . . We want no guardians . . . We are not defendants being tried in absentia." Moscow newspapers renewed attacks on the Baghdad (METO) Pact Apr. 19 & expressed sympathy "with Arab aspirations."

U.S. Welcomes Red Peace Support

A White House statement said in Washington Apr. 18 that "the Admin. is of course still studying the Soviet statement, but if it demonstrates a real desire . . . on the part of the Soviet Union to back the UN effort, the President welcomes this support." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) urged in the Senate Apr. 18 that the U.S. call a new "summit conference" to act on the Middle East problem. Tel Aviv reports Apr. 18 said U.S. Amb.-to-Israel Edward B. Lawson had left for 10 days of talks in Washington.

Washington dispatches said Apr. 16 that the U.S. had agreed to talks on the Middle East with French & possibly

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

British delegates during a North Atlantic Council meeting opening in Paris May 4, but had rejected France's suggestion that the NATO Big 3 foreign ministers confer on the Mid-East prior to the council meeting.

(Appointment of Lt. Gen. Sir Geoffrey Bourne, 57, commander of British forces in Malaya, to succeed Gen. Sir Charles Keightley as British Middle Eastern commander-in-chief was announced Apr. 19. Bourne's successor in Malaya: Maj. Gen. R. H. Bower.)

Southern Arab Pact Signed

Egyptian Premier Nasser, Saudi Arabian King Saud & Iman (King) Ahmed of Yemen signed a 5-yr. pact in Jidda Apr. 21 linking the 3 nations' armies under command of Egyptian War Min. & Army chief Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer. [See p. 82D1]

(A shipment of 18 U.S. light tanks was reported to have been unloaded Mar. 28 at Dammam, Saudi Arabia.) [See p. 66A2]

(Britain agreed Apr. 23 to open talks with Yemen on the latter's claims to Aden territory. Reports from Cairo Apr. 21 said Yemeni tribesmen had clashed with troops at a British outpost in the Aden Protectorate.) [See p. 122D3]

Syria, Jordan Reach Agreement

A joint Syrian-Jordanian communiqué issued in Amman Apr. 11 said the 2 countries had agreed to unify their defenses & coordinate their military power against the "vigorous Israeli threat." [See p. 98D2]

The British War Office said Apr. 17 that 32 British officers still training Jordan's Arab Legion would remain until Arab officers became available. [See p. 98F2]

USSR Presses Aid Campaign

A UP survey reported Apr. 15 that Soviet-bloc aid to under-developed nations had totalled $506 million this year. UP said statistics obtained from U.S. Govt. sources, showed Egypt getting the largest share of any single country: $165 million. (Other shares listed in the survey: India $150 million, Afghanistan $115 million, Yugoslavia $83 million, Indonesia $20 million, Syria $8 million, Paraguay $5 million, Burma $5 million, Turkey $4 million, Iran $3 million, Lebanon $2 million.) Soviet Forgn. Trade Min. Ivan G. Kabanov told the UN Economic Comm. for Europe in Geneva Apr. 9 that current Russian aid credits to Communist & non-Communist countries totalled $5 billion. Kabanov said that the USSR was ready to trade heavily with Europe when "extraordinary" U.S. expenditures there ceased.

Washington reports said Apr. 9 that the USSR had informed Egypt it was ready to help obtain Sudanese permission for backing up of the Nile, essential to the Aswan High Dam project. Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser said in Cairo Apr. 1 that he had "not rejected" a Soviet offer of long range credit for the $1.3 billion project [see Vol. XV, p. 414C1] and that talks on U.S. & British offers were continuing. [See p. 51G1]

Cairo dispatches said Mar. 28 that the USSR had offered Egypt uranium, aid to build an atomic reactor, and was training Egyptian scientists in Moscow under terms of a Feb. 1956 pact for construction of an Egyptian nuclear laboratory [see p. 98B2]. Egyptian Commerce Min. Abu Noseir opened a Chinese Communist trade fair in Cairo Apr. 1, and the Red Chinese Govt. was reported Apr. 2 to have bought $17.5 million worth of Egyptian cotton since Aug. 1955, shipping Egypt iron & oils in exchange. Hong Kong reports said Apr. 16 that an additional $11.2 million cotton-machinery pact had been signed by Egypt & China. [See Vol. XV, p. 262F2]

(Reports from Cairo Apr. 24 said Egypt had given the Sudanese Republic $1.5 million in arms after talks with visiting Sudanese Premier Ismail el-Azhari, who disclosed Apr. 15 that arms talks still were underway in Khartum with a Czech military delegation [see pp. 25E2, 98G2] & that the Sudan had accepted a Russian technical assistance offer. According to Hong Kong reports Apr. 14, a Chinese Communist trade delegation also had completed talks in Khartum. Jidda sources said Apr. 4 that the first of "several" squadrons of Egyptian jets sold to Saudi Arabia were delivered in March.) [See Vol. XV, p. 350D3]

The Libyan Parliament Mar. 30 approved a rejection by the Libyan Govt. of a Russian aid offer. The Libyan Govt. said Apr. 7 that U.S. aid had been increased from $7 to $9 million for the 1956 fiscal year & would total $11 million for fiscal 1957. Other reports said the U.S. would provide equipment to raise Libyan army strength to 2,600 men & would increase grain relief to Libya. [See p. 98G2; Vol. XV, 12G2]

(Singapore reports said Apr. 19 that Soviet Amb.-to-Indonesia Dmitri Zhukov had offered Indonesia long-term loans for industrial & agricultural expansion, and that the offer had been welcomed "in principle" by the Indonesian Govt. Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan was reported en route to Moscow after an Asian trade tour that included India, Burma, North Vietnam, Red China [where he agreed Apr. 8 to a $625 million Soviet loan] & Outer Mongolia [see p. 97E2]. North Vietnam was reported Apr. 21 to have accepted an aid offer from Hungary [see Vol. XV, p. 248B3]. Pnompenh dispatches said Apr. 21 that the Cambodian Govt. had voted to accept $26 million worth of Chinese Communist industrial goods together with continued French & U.S. aid.) [See Vol. XV, p. 66E2]

U.S. Joins METO Unit

A communiqué issued in Teheran Apr. 18 said the METO (Baghdad Pact) Council had voted to accept U.S. participation in the pact's Economic Com. as proposed by U.S. Dep. State Undersecy. Loy W. Henderson Apr. 16 [see p. 125F3]. The U.S. delegation Apr. 19 agreed to establish a military liaison office at the METO permanent hq., take part in work of the Anti-Subversion Com. [see p. 126B1] & share costs of a METO secretariat. Washington reports Apr. 5 said that Intl. Cooperation Admin. officials had asked the doubling of aid appropriations for the Middle East, with most of the $884,318,000 sought for Middle Eastern aid to be earmarked for Baghdad Pact nations [see p. 126A1]. Britain was reported Apr. 10 to have offered METO $700,000 in the Econ. Council in Teheran.

SOVIET LEADERS

Tells British H-Missile Due

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in the midst of a visit to Britain with Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin marked by the coldness of their public reception, told a British Industries Trade Fair audience in Birmingham Apr. 23 Russia was "the first to explode an H-bomb from an airplane" and "I am quite sure that we will have the guided missile with an H-bomb warhead which can land anywhere in the world."

Khrushchev's remarks were made in a speech emphasizing that increased trade was the "major factor in the development of good relations" between East & West. He said: Russia had exploded an H-bomb from a plane while the U.S. still was "only intending to do so" and thus far had detonated only a ground "H-installation." "Great stress is being laid now on guided missiles. We can compete there too." After predicting development of a Soviet intercontinental H-missile, he asked: "Do you think you can prevent us from doing anything? Do you think we are behind you? Restrictions of trade do not prevent us in any way making advances in our armaments. Therefore, they are quite unreasonable . . . "

In opening the speech, Khrushchev observed that a hostile onlooker had shaken a fist at him. "Never shake your fist at a Russian," he advised. "Is it not time we became more intelligent & stopped shaking fists at each other?"

USAF Secy. Donald A. Quarles, in commenting Apr. 23 on Khrushchev's prediction of a Soviet H-missile, said he "would not want to assume that he [Khrushchev] did not know what he was talking about." Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), head of a Senate probe of U.S. progress in keeping pace with Soviet air power, said of Khrushchev's claim: "If true it is a significant & terrible warning to the American people & the free world."

(Prof. Seitaro Koyama of Niigata U. said in Tokyo Apr. 21 that analysis of radioactive rain falling on Japan indicated that an H-bomb detonated in the USSR in March may have been of "epoch-making" power derived from thorium-232 [see p. 109E3]. Washington reports Apr. 24 quoted informed

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

sources as saying that the USAF planned to test an aerial H-bomb at Eniwetok in May. [See p. 109G3]

Mid-East, Germany Discussed

Both Khrushchev & Bulganin were said to have indicated in talks with British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden Apr. 18-20 that the USSR would maintain its present Middle Eastern policy and not restrict the sale of Czech arms to Egypt [see p. 133D3] because it would be "inconsistent" to change the USSR's policy of arms sales to any who wish to buy. They were reported unyielding on German unity & insistent on removal of restrictions on East-West trade.

Khrushchev Asks Coexistence

Khrushchev had declared Apr. 19, before the opening of formal talks, that he & Bulganin had come to London with "open hearts" to seek increased trade. Khrushchev said at a luncheon for British Govt. leaders given at the Soviet Embassy: "You gentlemen do not like communism . . . nor do we conceal the fact that we do not like capitalism. But we must live in peace. . . . As the people say, you have to live with the neighbors God sent you & not only with the neighbor you would like to have. . . . There is only one way, our peaceful co-existence . . . technology has reached such a high degree of development, our planet is shrinking . . ."

Spurns Plea for Prisoners

Appeals to the Soviet leaders for the release of 200 imprisoned East European Social Dems., made by Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell & left-wing Laborite Aneuran Bevan Apr. 23 at a Labor Party dinner for the Soviet visitors, were rejected by Khrushchev in what Laborites called an "offensive speech" denouncing the prisoners & saying those held in satellite countries were not Russia's concern.

British Cool to Visit

The Russian leaders landed at Portsmouth Apr. 18 after a 3-day trip from Baltisk aboard the Soviet cruiser *Ordzonikidze*. They were greeted coolly & silently by crowds in London, drew some cheers & more boos on trips to Oxford Apr. 21 & Birmingham Apr. 24. They were received by Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle Apr. 22 while East European & Russian refugees demonstrated against their visit in London & Leicester. They brought the Queen 2 Mongolian horses (Soviet horse show prize-winners) as gifts.

The Russian party was protected by joint Scotland Yard-Soviet MVD security measures under partial supervision of Russian Maj. Gen. Nikolai S. Zakharov. Zakharov replaced Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov [see p. 49D3], MVD chief who was dropped from the Russian party after a British outcry against his visit to Britain in March to arrange the Bulganin-Khrushchev safety measures.

Stassen Discusses Disarmament

Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcom. in London, said after talks with Khrushchev in London Apr. 23 that, while he could not call the meeting "optimistic," Khrushchev had been "very forthcoming & friendly." Stassen said that a full report on the talks, arranged by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, was en route to Pres. Eisenhower.

(Khrushchev had said in Birmingham, Apr. 23 that Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" plan [see p. 109E1] was "a fantasy" and that the Soviet people did not want anyone going into their bedrooms or even their front gardens.)

At a closed meeting of the Disarmament Subcom. Apr. 23, Gromyko reportedly had commented on the U.S. draft treaty for world disarmament [see p. 109C2-D3], saying that the Soviet Govt. considered aerial inspection unacceptable in place of ground control during the first phase of disarmament. Gromyko also was said to have objected to 500,000-man ceilings on secondary military powers as "excessive."

Eisenhower on Red Policy

Pres. Eisenhower, addressing the Amer. Soc. of Newspr. Eds. in Washington Apr. 21, said: "Any time a policy is winning . . . you don't change it"; he took "some comfort from the fact that the Soviet leaders had to make changes in their policy." He said a Soviet Govt. "genuinely devoted" to a peaceful order "can have friendly relations with the U.S. & the free world," but that Russia persisted in policies causing "enslavement or wrongful division of once-free nations." The President stressed the need for long-range U.S. aid committments to under-developed areas. He suggested that a comittee of eminently-qualified citizens be created to recommend solutions to new problems created by "the Soviet shift in economic assistance & trade." [See p. 112B-G1]

Bulgaria Ousts Chervenkov

Vulko Chervenkov, 55, pro-Stalinist & an anti-Titoist leader in the disbanded Cominform, resigned Apr. 16 as Bulgarian Premier (his post since 1950). Parliament in Sofia accepted his resignation, then elected Anton Yugov, 52, dean of the Bulgarian CP Politburo whom Chervenkov demoted from Interior to Industry Min. in 1950, as new Premier Apr. 17. The Bulgarian CP Central Com. disclosed Apr. 16 that it had exonerated the late ex-Dep. Premier & CP Secy. Traicho Kostov, who was deposed & executed in 1949 on charges of Titoism & treasonable alliances with U.S. & British spies. [See p. 126C1; Vol. XV, 190B-D1; IX, 403N]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Atomic Pool Charter Drafted

The U.S. State Dept. announced Apr. 18 in Washington that agreement had been reached among 12 nations, including the USSR, on a charter for the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency proposed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 409B1]. The State Dept. communiqué said that, "while several delegations . . . reserved their positions on certain details, all . . . voted in favor of the statute as a whole." The report said that 84 UN & UN-associated nations would meet at New York UN Hq. in September to ratify the statute The communiqué did not give details of the charter.

Reports at UN Hq. had said Apr. 8 that the agency, as outlined in the draft charter, would submit periodic reports to the UN Gen. Assembly, Economic & Social Council & Security Council but would not be under Security Council control and subject to the veto, as originally proposed by the USSR. The charter was said to be a compromise between the Soviet view and U.S. proposals that the unit have specialized-agency status & only loose ties to the UN. Charter talks had begun in Washington Feb. 28.

Washington sources said Apr. 18 that the agency would have a 23-nation Board of Governors, with 5 seats to be held by the major atomic powers (U.S., Britain, France, Canada, USSR), 3 seats by nuclear materials producers (Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia), 5 seats by nations representing world regions and 9-10 seats by the agency's recipient countries. The Board of Governors would elect a Director-Gen. who would have under him a staff of scientific experts to run the agency and check atomic supplies & resources to prevent their use for military purposes. A weighted voting procedure would assure the interests of the 5 major atomic powers. Other board members would be chosen periodically by the general conference of participating countries.

Pres. Eisenhower said in Washington Apr. 19 that he was "very much gratified" at the compromise charter & saw it as a sign of "substantial progress." U.S. officials indicated Apr. 19 that they hoped for charter ratification by the legal minimum of 18 nations by June, 1957.

Non-Military NATO Role Asked

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a meeting of the AP in New York Apr. 23 that the U.S. would present plans for expanding NATO into the social & economic spheres at a NATO Council meeting in Paris May 4. Dulles said it was "apparent that the time has come to advance NATO from its initial phase into the totality of its meaning." His statement that "European integration and the development of NATO are complementary . . . processes," and that NATO allies "are increasingly practicing . . . political consultation," were reiterated at a Washington news conference Apr. 24 in which he said that "an organization of this kind grows or tends to dry up." Dulles cited the Org. of Amer. States (outgrowth of the Pan-Amer. Union founded 66 yrs. ago) as an example of what NATO could attain, but he refused to give specific details.

In reply to queries about progress of the Cold War, Dulles said Apr. 24 that the Soviet grip on East Europe had been loosened by Titoism and the recent Cominform-dissolution statement in which the Soviets conceded some validity to a "national brand of communism" [see p. 126D-E1]. Dulles

said that the proposed shift in NATO's function was partially motivated to meet a Russian doctrinal & tactical swing away from violence.

Paris dispatches said Apr. 24 that European officials close to NATO had greeted the Dulles proposals as an effective way to counter the growing Soviet economic & social offensive.

Say Algerian Moderates Rebel

Cairo hq. of the exiled Algerian Natl. Liberation Front claimed Apr. 23 that 4 moderate Algerian Moslem leaders had fled to Egypt and joined the rebellion. The announcement denied Algerian rumors that they had gone to Cairo to make contact with the Front, as recently suggested by French Premier Mollet. The 4: Ferhat Abbas & Dr. Ahmed Frances of the Dem. Union of the Algerian Manifesto party; Ahmed Tewfik & Sheik al Abbas ben Sheik al Hussein of the Algerian Assn. of Ulemas (Islamic scholars), reportedly met in Cairo with Mohammed ben Bella & Mohammed Kaider, respectively military & political leaders of the Front. The reported shift by Abbas, regarded as foremost Algerian moderate leader, was regarded in Paris Apr. 23 as a blow to a possible negotiated Algerian settlement.

Asians, Africans Ask UN Act

16 members of the UN Asian-African bloc said in a letter to the Security Council Apr. 16 that "the UN cannot remain indifferent to [a situation in Algeria] which is a threat to peace & security . . . and constitutes a flagrant violation of . . . human rights." [See p. 118G1]

Fighting Continues

Military dispatches said that 26 French soldiers & civilians and 313 Moslems had been killed in Algerian fighting Apr. 17-24 [see p. 127A2]. Fighting in the Constantine area Apr. 21 ranged to within 15 miles of the city, resulted in the killing of 40 rebels & 6 French soldiers.

Unofficial French estimates Apr. 21 set rebel dead at 1,500, French dead at 70 for the past 2 mos. of Algerian fighting. Rebels cut power lines in Algiers, Batna & Mila Apr. 22. 120 Algerian villages were said to have asked French protection against rebel raids Apr. 24 after a series of rebel massacres of pro-French Moslems.

French Finance Min. Paul Ramadier said in Paris Apr. 16 that Algerian expenditures would reach $716 million in 1956 if the fighting continued through the year. French State Min. Pierre Mendès-France conferred with Moroccan Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef Apr. 16 in Rabat, in what was rumored to be a move to negotiate in Algeria. [See p. 127B2-C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Farm Bill Veto Sustained

A Democratic effort to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the controversial omnibus farm bill (HR12) was defeated Apr. 18 by a 211-202 House vote (173 R. & 38 D. vs. 182 D. & 20 R.). Opponents of the veto failed to win even a simple majority and fell 74 votes short of the ⅔ majority necessary to override.

The 20 Republicans, all from Midwest farm states, who backed the Democratic move to override the veto: Andersen (Minn.), Avery (Kan.), Belcher, (Okla.), Berry (S.D.), Burdick (N.D.), Dolliver (Ia.), George (Kan.), Gross (Ia.), Hope (Kan.), Jensen (Ia.), Krueger (N.D.), Lecompte (Ia.), Lovre (S.D.), O'Konski (Wis.), Simpson (Ill.), Smith (Kan.), Springer (Ill.), Talle (Ia.), Weaver (Neb.). [See pp. 127D2-128D1]

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said Apr. 18 that the veto would cost farmers $2.4 billion. Chrmn. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.) of the House Agriculture Com. set the figure at $3 billion. Humphrey accused Pres. Eisenhower of offering a "ridiculous election-year bribe" by proposing reenactment of the soil-bank part of the bill with provision for 50% advance payments. [See p. 127E3]

Johnson Says 'Ike' Reneged

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) charged Apr. 23 that Pres. Eisenhower had "forgotten" his 1952 campaign pledges to the farmers. Johnson made this charge as he delivered the Democratic answer to the President's explanation of his farm bill veto [see p. 127D-E2]. All 4 networks gave free radio-TV time for the Johnson address.

To bolster his accusation of broken pledges, Johnson ran a film clip of the Sept. 6, 1952 speech in Kasson, Minn. during which Mr. Eisenhower said: '. . . I stand behind—and the Republican Party stands behind—the price support laws now on the books. This includes the amendment . . . to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90% of parity. . . . " Johnson also quoted from the Oct. 4, 1952 speech in Brookings, S.D. in which Mr. Eisenhower said: "The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90% parity price support and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100% parity, with the guarantees in the price support of 90%."*

The Republicans "favor high supports in election years and low supports in non-election years," Johnson said. Since "next year is not an election year," the Eisenhower Admin., if re-elected, "will go back to 75% [of parity price supports] next year," Johnson predicted. Currently, however, "Pres. Eisenhower has had enough of his flexible [price support] system too" and "has completely abandoned it," Johnson declared. "The day he vetoed our farm bill for 90% of parity, he dumped the sliding scale" and raised supports on cotton, rice, wheat & corn [see p. 128B2], Johnson said. "Pres. Eisenhower even put into effect the same price supports on milk & butterfat which the President had criticized Congress for passing." [See p. 127F3]

*Pres. Eisenhower & supporters repeatedly insisted that this pledge extended only through 1954—and no further. They charged that Democrats quoted these statements out of context. [See Vol. XV, 313C-D1]

Johnson recalled that since 1954 Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson had been rejecting as "unworkable" the very soil bank idea which the Admin. now requested and which "the Democratic Congress had favored . . . for years" [see Vol. XV, p. 360G2]. "If he wants to do it, the President has the power all along under the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 to put in a soil bank," Johnson declared. He assured Mr. Eisenhower "that the Congress will give him $1.2 billion to set up a soil bank this year."

Johnson said the "veto had cost the farmers $2 billion this year."

Soil Bank Funds Voted

A $1.2 billion appropriation for soil bank payments was approved by 36-7 vote of the House Appropriations Com. Apr. 19, but no new authority was provided to set up the soil bank or to make the 50% advance payments Pres. Eisenhower had requested. Democrats said that the 1936 conservation act authorized the soil bank plan and that new authority was not needed. The Democratic measure had been drafted by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D., Miss.).

Agriculture Secy. Benson charged that the appropriation was "a goldbrick" because the committee had not authorized the "comprehensive soil bank program," including advance payments, that the President had requested. He said the committee had "put the cart before the horse."

Benson's insistence that he had no authority to start a soil bank program had been denied earlier Apr. 19 by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) when Benson appeared before Ellender's Senate Agriculture Com. "You could start the soil bank next week if you wanted to," Ellender declared. "All you need is funds."

6 Republicans & Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D., Va.) voted against the $1.2 billion soil bank appropriation. But all 20 Republicans on the House Appropriations Com. voted against the committee report, which cited the 1936 law as authorizing soil bank payments and assailed the Admin. for farm failures. 19 committee Republicans Apr. 20 signed reports denouncing the Democrats for rushing the appropriation through without hearing & for "political" implications in their report. They said the 1936 law did not provide adequate authority for a soil bank of the magnitude Mr. Eisenhower wanted. Additional authority was needed, they said.

Chrmn. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.) of the House Agriculture Com. introduced Apr. 24 a bill (HR10761) authorizing specific powers to start a soil bank program but providing no authority for advance payments. More than a score of other soil-bank authorization bills also had been offered by backers & opponents of the Admin.

Other Farm Developments

Agriculture Secy. Benson announced Apr. 23 that corn farmers no longer would be required to comply with acreage controls to get price support aid. Non-controlled corn grown in "commercial" areas would be supported at 70% of parity or $1.25 a bu., whichever was higher; growers

observing acreage limits in the same area would receive $1.50 a bu., currently 86.2% of parity. The support level in non-commercial areas was to be 75% of the commercial level. [See p. 128B2]

New Zealand Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Leslie Munro Apr. 23 again protested to the State Dept. against dumping of surplus U.S. dairy products abroad. He said U.S. "invasion" of West European markets had cut New Zealand butter sales to France, Germany & possibly other countries. He complained about U.S. sales at low prices to a "widening range of countries." [See pp. 106F1, 20D-E2; Vol. XV, 424E2]

Senate Curbs ILO Funds

An Admin. bill (SJ Res. 97) increasing to $3 million each the ceilings on annual U.S. contributions to the UN Intl. Labor Org. (currently $1¾ million) and the UN Food & Agriculture Org. (currently $2 million) was passed by the Senate and sent to the House Apr. 19. However an Admin.-opposed rider froze the ILO ceiling at $1¾ million while Communist delegates remained in the ILO.

The rider, proposed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), was approved by a 43-40 vote (35 R. & 8 D. vs. 32 D. & 8 R.). Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), Senate Republican Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) & most other GOP leaders in the Senate voted for the rider. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) & most Democratic foreign policy leaders voted against it. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) said the vote proved that a majority of Senate Republicans basically opposed Eisenhower Admin. foreign policy.

The measure also contained an amendment, by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), that limited U.S. contributions to 25% of the ILO budget & 31½% of the FAO budget. [See p. 105C-D1, F-G1]

Legislative Action

The Senate Apr. 19 passed and returned to the House an Admin. bill (HR2854) increasing penalties for seditious conspiracy & for advocating violent overthrow of the Govt. to 20 years' imprisonment & a $20,000 fine. [See Vol. XV, p. 224D2] . . . The House Apr. 23 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR9284) to give GI Bill education benefits (36 months in accepted schools & colleges) to children of servicemen who died in combat or as a result of combat injury or disability in World War II or the Korean war. Chrmn. Olin E. Teague (D., Tex.) of the House Veterans Affairs Com. said 100,000 children were involved and that the cost would be about $150 million. [See p. 19F2] . . . The House Apr. 23 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR9260) prohibiting veterans from selling their housing loan "entitlements," allowing veterans (with Veterans Admin. approval) to make purchasers of their GI Bill houses responsible for loan defaults and extending for 6 months (until July 25, 1957) the cut-off date for applications for GI housing loans. [See p. 120D2]

The Senate Apr. 18 & the House Apr. 24 passed a bill (HR9428) to raise the pay of doctors & dentists in the armed forces & Public Health Svc. by $50-$250 a month to induce them to remain in the services. . . . The Senate Apr. 19 passed and returned to the House a bill (S3338) to bar rate increases for federally-generated electric power sold to public bodies & cooperatives. It was designed to prevent a rate rise proposed by the Southwestern Power Admin. (for Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana & Texas). . . . A record $110 million appropriation for the U.S. Information Agency for fiscal 1957 was approved by the House Appropriations Com. Apr. 20 as part of a $451,367,372 bill providing $171,506,000 for the State Dept. ($9,700,000 below Admin. requests but $12,503,000 above fiscal 1956 totals), $215,965,000 for the Justice Dept. ($19,915,000 below requests but $4,893,000 above the 1956 figure), $35,395,000 for the federal judiciary & $8½ million for refugee relief. [See p. 19E-G3]

POLITICS

Primaries. Pres. Eisenhower won more votes than any other candidate of either party in Presidential primaries in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts & Alaska Apr. 24, according to nearly complete reports. Pennsylvania Republicans gave 925,076 votes to him and 43,080 to Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), who had been unable to withdraw his name in time. Adlai E. Stevenson, only candidate on Pennsylvania's Democratic ballot, received 627,010 votes; but Democrats gave 37,357 write-in votes to Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), about 5,000 to Mr. Eisenhower & 752 to N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman. Massachusetts Republicans gave the President more than 50,000 votes, against 755 to Mass. Gov. Christian A. Herter & 254 to Vice Pres. Nixon. Massachusetts Democrats, who voted by write-in, gave 29,154 votes to House Democratic leader John W. McCormack, who was a first-ballot "favorite son" candidate, 19,083 to Stevenson & 4,469 to Kefauver. With only 100 of Alaska's 279 precincts reported, Stevenson had 2,719 Democratic votes to Kefauver's 1,611 (the only primary in which both were on the ballot), and Pres. Eisenhower received 3,399 Republican votes to Knowland's 183. (Pennsylvania Republicans also renominated Sen. James H. Duff. Pres. Eisenhower spent the night of Apr. 23-24 at his Gettysburg, Pa. farm in order to vote next morning.) [See p. 128B3]

Stevenson. Stevenson suggested at a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington Apr. 21 that the U.S. "give prompt & earnest consideration to stopping further tests of the hydrogen bomb, as [Atomic Energy] Comm. [Thomas E.] Murray . . . recently proposed. As a layman, I question the sense in multiplying & enlarging weapons of a destructive power already almost incomprehensible. Of course, I would call upon other nations to follow our lead, and if they don't and persist in further tests, we will know about it and we can reconsider our policy." He called this a disarmament "step which would reflect our determination never to plunge the world into nuclear holocaust." Stevenson also suggested "basic revision of our method of giving [foreign] aid" by making greater use of the UN "as the economic aid agency" and trying "to remove economic development from the arena of the Cold War." He urged further use of farm surpluses & peaceful application of atomic energy in foreign aid but warned that they "will do us little good if they seem only to be the bait with which a rich but uncertain nation seeks to buy protection for itself." Stevenson assailed the Admin., & in particular State Secy. John Foster Dulles, for alleged failures which in 3 years had brought the U.S. "dangerously close to losing, if indeed, it has not lost, its leadership in the world — economically, militarily &, worst of all, morally." He also denounced Dulles' & the Admin.'s lack of "respect for the public's right to know." He said "we have not only been denied facts we ought to have, we have all too often been deliberately, intentionally misinformed. We have been sold rather than told." Among other Stevenson statements:

To newsmen in Philadelphia Apr. 19—An anticipated $2 billion federal surplus should not result in an overall tax cut. "We have always taken the position . . . that in times of relative prosperity & inflation, you should not cut taxes. . . . We might adjust rates in the lower brackets."

In a televised interview Apr. 22 on NBC's Meet the Press—Despite Pres. Eisenhower's statement that he considered the world situation improved in the past 3 years, "I think . . . the situation has deteriorated . . . from the western Mediterranean, through the arc of Asia . . . to southeast Asia." Stevenson's program for the Middle East would be to reaffirm the 3-power declaration of 1950, to give arms to Israel to offset Czech arms to Egypt and thereby "enable the Israeli to prevent war by defending themselves." These things should have been done earlier, and it should have been made clear that they "are only conditions . . . to establish . . . that Israel is a permanent historical fact. . . . " [See p. 128D3]

In a statement in New York Apr. 24—Russian claims of apparent achievement of an intercontinental H-bomb missile made it essential that the U.S. renew its own missile program, on which "the Admin. has been dangerously dilatory." [See p. 134B3]

Kefauver. Kefauver charged in a speech at Occidental College in Los Angeles Apr. 20 that "Republican strategists" had made foreign policy "a political issue" and "as a result, the Eisenhower Admin. & Secy. Dulles & the State Dept. have become prisoners of their slogans & promises. True bipartisanship has disappeared. . . . Much of the world has lost confidence in the rightness & correctness of our actions. While Secy. Dulles has fumbled, the Communists have been breaking through our carefully & expensively contrived circle of containment. The outstanding reality of the present world situation is the success of the peace offensive of the Soviet Union. . . . We have learned the hard way not to let our guard down, but at the same time we must be prepared to meet all genuine offers of peaceful cooperation . . . [and] must not be laggard in making our own proposals for peace. Yet I see no signs that this Admin. is prepared in any way for a genuine offer for a peaceful settlement

of the world's difficulties." Kefauver said that U.S. delay had enabled the USSR "to take another giant step" by becoming "a party of interest in the Middle East," where "it appears likely now that no effective settlement can be made . . . unless the Soviet Union is a party to the agreement." [See p. 128F3]

Harriman. Harriman, at a Citizens' Union dinner in New York Apr. 24, said "the world balance of power has slipped from us to the Russians" because of Pres. Eisenhower's & Dulles' failures and Soviet arms progress, which exceeded the West's. But Harriman expressed belief that if the U.S. showed "the world that we are ready to assume leadership, we can reduce the situation." Harriman, in a TV interview on ABC's *College Press Conference* Apr. 22, opposed such "unilateral disarmament" as calling off U.S. H-bomb tests. But he backed efforts to seek a U.S.-USSR agreement for both nations to end atomic tests. Harriman, at an American Jewish Congress convention in New York Apr. 12, assailed the Eisenhower Admin. for refusing to give Israel defensive weapons after the Communists had given arms to Egypt. Harriman, in a message to the Natl. Farmers Union in Denver Mar. 23, approved the union's demands for high, fixed price supports and indorsed the Brannan Plan—farm production payments formerly proposed by ex-Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan, the union's general counsel. [See pp. 86F3-87A1]

Nixon. Vice Pres. Nixon asserted at the annual Brand Names Foundation dinner in New York Apr. 18 that the Eisenhower Admin. had halted a U.S. drift toward socialism and restored "the faith of the American people in businesslike, conservative conduct of government economic policies." The Truman programs, he charged, "would have carried the national economy further down the road to nationalization, federalization & in some instances socialization of basic American instutitions." The Eisenhower Admin., he said, freed business from Govt. control, "got the Govt. out of business," cut spending & taxes and "adopted fiscal policies designed to encourage the initiative, the dynamism & the ingenuity of the American people." The Eisenhower philosophy of government, he claimed, "has been the most important single factor in producing the good times we enjoy today." [See p. 92E2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Court Bars Bus Segregation

The Supreme Court unanimously ruled against racial segregation on intrastate buses Apr. 23. The court let stand, by refusing to review, a Richmond, Va. Court of Appeals decision against the South Carolina Gas & Electric Co., bus operator in Columbia, S.C., that segregation in intrastate buses was unconstitutional. Case involved: a $25,000 damage suit against the bus company won in the lower court by Sarah Mae Flemming, a Negro, who was put off a bus after refusing to move to the Negro section.

The Supreme Court ruling affected 13 states with transit-segregation laws (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va.). Southern leaders, including Gov. Marvin Griffin (D. Ga.), immediately called the decision "a new step in Federal dictatorship." [See p. 68A1]

Montgomery Bars Compliance

Bus line operators in 13 Southern cities, including Jackson (Miss.), Tampa (Fla.), Tulsa (Okla.) & Montgomery & Mobile (Ala.), said Apr. 24 they would comply with the ruling. However, Montgomery Police Comm. Clyde Sellers said Apr. 24 that bus drivers who permitted desegregation on their buses (boycotted by Negroes since Dec. 5) would be prosecuted. A few Negro passengers rode in Montgomery buses but kept to rear seats Apr. 24. [See p. 102B3]

Louisiana Bans NAACP Activity

Activities of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were permanently halted in Louisiana by Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey at a default hearing held Apr. 24 in Baton Rouge without advance announcement or notice to the NAACP. The default had been entered Apr. 10 by state attorneys after the deadline had passed for the NAACP to answer a temporary injunction granted Mar. 29. [See p. 85A3]

Cole's Attackers Sentenced

Judge Ralph E. Parker of Birmingham, Ala. passed jail sentences & fines Apr. 18 on 4 Citizens Council members convicted in his city court on charges in connection with the attack Apr. 11 on singer Nat (King) Cole. Mike Fox, 36, E. L. Vinson, 25, & Orliss Wade Clevenger, 18, all of Anniston, Ala., each were given 180 days in jail and fined $100 & court costs on charges of assault & battery. Jesse W. Mabry, 43, of Birmingham was sentenced to 180 days for conspiracy & disorderly conduct and fined $10 & costs. 2 other men remained to be tried on charges of assault with intent to murder Cole. [See p. 129D2]

End to War Pensions Asked

A Special Presidential Commission on Veteran's Pensions headed by Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley recommended Apr. 22 that war pensions be gradually eliminated as Social Security & other pension plans were broadened to more fully cover the needs of more people, including the aged.

The 415-pp. report, which was more than a year in preparation, called the existing veterans' program "backward looking" and said it had failed to adjust to "fundamental changes in our society." The report recommended that: (1) social security benefits be linked with the war pension so that a veteran would not get more than a $70 monthly total from both sources or $105 if he had a dependent wife; (2) eligibility requirements & methods of paying disability compensation be revised to more accurately benefit those genuinely in need; (3) G.I. housing loans be transferred to the FHA & the program be extended for 2 yrs. beyond July 1957; (4) eligibility requirements for widows & children be revised according to need; (5) benefits be discontinued for men with undesirable or bad conduct discharges.

The report said: with 22 million U.S. war veterans now living, costs of all veterans' & survivors' benefits totaled $4.4 billion this year and would rise to $6 billion next year under present laws: 2,076,700 veterans currently received service-connected disability payments but ½ had disabilities of 20% or less & 75% received their disabilities outside combat zones; 800,000 veterans, mostly of World War I, now were past age 65 & receiving old-age pensions from Social Security. Bradley, in commenting on the commission's studies, said about 80% of veterans questioned had indicated they thought their status in life had been improved or unaffected by military service.

Kenneth M. Birkhead, exec. dir. of the Amer. Veterans Com., said the commission had "done a great service in declaring that the wearing of a . . . uniform is a duty and not the means to get public handouts from discharge to the grave." [See 101E3]

Presidential Action

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 23 signed a bill raising the pay of 6-month-reserve-program trainees from $50 a month to $78. [See p. 120C2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 2 signed (1) a compromise bill (HR 8780) relieving farmers of federal taxes on gasoline used on the farm [see p. 38A1] and (2) a measure extending & expanding the school milk & brucellosis eradication programs. [See p. 113E2] . . . The President Apr. 21 allocated $100,000 from disaster relief funds for anticipated Idaho floods. [See p. 113C1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 19 named 31 prominent Americans to his new Com. on Education Beyond the High School. Among those appointed: Roy E. Larsen, Time, Inc. pres.; Walt Disney; Gov. Leon A. Hoegh of Iowa; Dr. Geo. P. Berry, Harvard Medical School dean; Dr. Harold C. Case, Boston U. pres.; Crawford H. Greenwalt, E. I du Pont de Nemours & Co. pres.; Frederick L. Hovde, Purdue U. pres.; Dr. Katherine E. McBride, Bryn Mawr College pres.; John Hay Whitney; Anna Lord Strauss. [See p. 113A-B1] . . . Nominations Apr. 23: Lt. Gen. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Chief of Staff at Allied Hq. in Europe, to the rank of full general; Gen. Walter Bedell Smith to a new 5-yr. term as a Natl. Security Training Comm. member; Glenn A. Boger of Allentown, Pa. to be a Fed. Farm Credit Board member; Sam H. Bober of Newell, S. D. to a new Farm Credit Board term. . . . Spanish Forgn. Min. Alberto Martin Artajo called on Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 18 during a brief visit to Washington. [See p. 127B1]

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Daughters of the Amer. Revolution's 65th Continental Congress in Washington Apr. 18-21 pledged support to the UN in its original purpose but opposed its "threatened conversion into a World Govt." The DAR also passed resolutions praising the Bricker Amend., FBI & McCarren-Walter immigration act. It opposed the UN Genocide convention, UNESCO, federal aid to education, mental health

legislation, treaties allowing U.S. servicemen to be tried by foreign courts, admission of Red China to the UN. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves of Cape Girardeau, Mo. was elected 22d DAR pres.-gen. [See Vol. XV, p. 155A-B2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Synchrotron construction projects announced Apr. 23 with approval of the Atomic Energy Comm.: a $6 million, 3 million-volt machine to accelerate hydrogen atoms in Princeton, N.J. by Princeton U. & the U. of Pa.; a $6.5 million, 6 million-volt electron accelerator at Harvard by Harvard U. & MIT. [See Vol. XIV, p. 87B1] . . . **Power reactor** projects for experimentation proposed by the Rural Coop. Power Assn. of Elk River, Minn., & Wolverine Electric Co. of Big Rapids, Mich., were approved by the AEC Apr. 19. [See p. 67E2] . . . **Radioactive fall-out** to the earth caused by atomic bomb tests to date was not 1/1,000 of the amount that would be detrimental to human health, Dr. Willard F. Libby, AEC member, told the Amer. Philosophical Society in Philadelphia Apr. 20. [See Vol. XV, p. 243G1]

Clarence Derwent awards in New York Apr. 24 for best non-featured performances during the 1955-56 theatrical season: actress Frances Sternhagen, 25, in *The Admirable Bashville*, actor Gerald Hiken, 29, in *Uncle Vanya* (both off-Broadway productions). [See p. 131G2] . . . **Bancroft Prizes** for American history writing in 1955 were awarded Apr. 23 by Columbia U. (New York) to Elizabeth Stevenson for *Henry Adams* & Richard N. Current for *Last Full Measure: Lincoln the President* (co-authored by the late J. C. Randall). [See Vol. XV, pp. 395D1, 323E1, 150G3] . . . **John B. Poor,** 40, was advanced from exec. vice pres. to president of the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York Apr. 23 to succeed Thomas F. O'Neil, who remained as MBS chairman. [See p. 76D3; Vol. XII, 250B-C] . . . **Inter-American music center** sponsored by the Org. of American States to promote music activities in the Western Hemisphere was established Apr. 13 in Washington. . . . **Ford Foundation** Apr. 15 pledged $10 million to be used by the Natl. Fund for Medical Education during the next 5-10 yrs. to help pay operating expenses of 81 U.S. public & private medical colleges. [See p. 23D1]

NEW BOOKS

The Abode of Love. By Aubrey Menen. Account, based on fact, of Rev. Henry James Prince's well-run Victorian harem. Apr. 19. (Scribners, 214 pp., $3.50)*

The Flight From the Enchanter. By Iris Murdoch. Droll existentialist novel about meanings of life & love. Apr. 16. (Viking, 316 pp., $3.75)*

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples. Vol. I: The Birth of Britain. By Winston S. Churchill. England emerging from Roman & French rule. Apr. 23. BOMC May choice. (Dodd, Mead, 521 pp., $6)†

The Power Elite. By C. Wright Mills. Sociology prof. at Columbia U. says tremendous centralization of power in U. S. industry, military & politics has weakened democratic controls, role of individual. Apr. 19. (Oxford, 423 pp., $6)†

A Season to Beware. By William Du Bois. Exurbanite N.Y. book publisher returns to South when old love calls. Apr. 23. (Putnam, 320 pp., $3.95)*

Through These Men. By John Mason Brown. Essays on Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Harry Truman, Felix Frankurter, J. Robert Oppenheimer, others who have shaped our time. Apr. 25. (Harpers, 302 pp., $4)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Goodbye Again. Revival of Allan Scott-Geo. Haight comedy about touring novelist almost taken in tow by old flame. Staged by Shepard Traube. Presented by Traube & J. H. Del Bondio. With Donald Cook, Hiram Sherman, Polly Rowles, Tom Poston. Apr. 24 at Helen Hayes. (O-7-0)§

The King & I. Revival of Rodgers & Hammerstein musical by NYC Center Light Opera Co. With Zachary Scott, Jan Clayton, Muriel Smith, Christine Mathews, Philip Wentworth. Apr. 18 at City Center for limited run. (7-0-0)§

Waiting for Godot. Tragicomedy by Samuel Becket. Existentialist allegory about 2 tramps who are told that God isn't coming, have no choice but to wait for him anyway. Staged by Herbert Berghof. Presented by Michael Myerberg. With Bert Lahr, E. G. Marshall, Alvin Epstein, Kurt Kaznar, Luchino Solito de Solis. Apr. 19 at John Golden. (3-2-2)§

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Natl. Study Conf. on the Church & Economic Life (sponsored by the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.) ended in Pittsburgh Apr. 15 with adoption of a report that Americans "never had it so good" but "never had such heavy demands upon Christian conscience" to share with needy people, both in the U. S. & abroad. The conference, attended by ministers & laymen, declared that "every barrier to opportunity for people must be broken down," whether racial, economic, educational or social. It urged that Christians support programs for slum clearance, conservation & development of natural resources, medical advancements, highway development, expansion of school facilities & higher pay for teachers. [See Vol. XV, p. 419A3] . . . **Amer. Assn. of University Professors** membership was resigned Apr. 19 by 20 faculty members at North Dakota Agri. Coll. in Fargo. They protested that AAUP leaders "condoned a biased & distorted report" that led to the association's censuring the college for dismissal of 4 professors charged by Pres. Fred Hultz with attempting to undermine his administration. [See p. 121B2] . . . **U. of Illinois** announced in Champaign Apr. 20 the expulsion of 23 students for implication in the theft & sale of a professor's copy of a forthcoming examination.

OBITUARIES

Edward Lyman Bill, 58, U.S. trade mag. pblshr. *(Sales Management, Rubber World, Plastics Technology)*; Apr. 21 in Capetown, S. Africa where he had gone for his health.

G. Forrest Butterworth, 64, N.Y. atty., Episcopal lay leader; Apr. 18 in Asheville, N.C.

Lorenzo Camilieri, 78, Greek-born composer, conductor of amateur People's Chorus; Apr. 20 in New York.

Mrs. John A. Costello (Ida O'Malley), 65, wife of Irish Prime Min. Apr. 20, Dublin. [See p. 123D1]

Ernest Robert Curtius, 70, German literary historian, authority on French civilization, author *Critical Essays on European Literature;* Apr. 19, in Rome.

Dr. Harry J. Deuel Jr., 58, biochemist noted for work on oleomargarine, cheese products; Apr. 17 in Pasadena, Calif. of cancer.

Isaac Evans, 72, pres. Master Mechanics Co. (chemical mfrs.) who donated purebred cattle to European countries whose herds had been depleted by World War II; Apr. 18 in Cleveland.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson (Irene Langhorne), 83, made famous in early 1900s as "Gibson Girl" through illustrations by artist-husband whom she served as model; Apr. 20 in Greenwood, Va.

D. Samuel Gottesman, 71, financier-philanthropist (wood pulp merchant) who bought Dead Sea Scrolls for Israel; Apr. 21 in N.Y. [See Vol. XV, p. 347B1]

William Henry Harrison, 63, Intl. Tel. & Tel. Corp. pres. since 1948, director World War II Signal Corps Procurement & Distrbtn. Svc.; Apr. 21 in Garden City, N.Y. of heart attack.

John Arnold Heydler, 86, Natl. Baseball League pres. 1918-34, ex-baseball writer & umpire; Apr. 18 in San Diego, Calif.

Leon Nicolaas Jungschlaeger, 53, Dutch military intelligence head during 1947-49 Indonesian revolution; Apr. 19 in Jakarta of stroke while awaiting verdict in his trial on charges of subversion. (Jungschlaeger, who had returned to Indonesia in 1950 as a shipping executive, had been arrested in Jan. 1954.) [See p. 122F1]

Charles G. MacArthur, 60, playwright husband of actress Helen Hayes, co-author with Ben Hecht of plays *Front Page* (1928) & *Twentieth Century* (1933), scenarios *Crime Without Passion* (1934) & *The Scoundrel* (1935); Apr. 21 in New York of nephritis & anemia.

Arthur Standish Moore, 75, vice-pres.-asst. gen. mgr. Hearst Magazines 1922-52; Apr. 21 in New York.

Henry Stephenson, 85, British-born actor 1896-1950 who appeared on stage in *Smilin' Through & Doll's House,* in films *Charge of the Light Brigade, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes:* Apr. 24 in San Francisco of nephritis.

Sam H. Thompson, 92, farm leader, vice-pres. Fed. Farm Bd. under Pres. Hoover; Apr. 20, Quincy, Ill.

Irwin D. Wolf, 61, pres. Kaufman Dept. Stores, philanthropist; Apr. 18 in Pittsburgh.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf: Billy Maxwell, 26, of Odessa, Tex. won the $15,000 Hot Springs (Ark.) open Apr. 22. Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. won the $7,500 Dallas (Tex.) women's open Apr. 22. [See p. 132G1-A2] . . . **Horse racing:** C. V. Whitney's Head Man, Eddie Arcaro up, was declared winner of the $61,000 Wood Meml. at Jamaica (N.Y.) Apr. 21 when Golf Ace was placed 2d for fouling. Head Man won $42,400. [See

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y.C. dailies; 2d—figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.

p. 124B2] . . . **Tennis:** Ham Richardson defeated Vic Seixas to win men's singles in the River Oaks tourney in Houston, Tex. Apr. 22. [See p. 132B2] . . . **Track:** Sgt. Antti Viskari (Finnish Army) won the Boston AA marathon Apr. 19 in 2 hr. 14 min. 14 sec. —fastest ever recorded for the 26-mi., 385-yd. run [see Vol. XV, pp. 412A1, 136E1]. The U. of Texas' 440-yd. relay team (Geo. Schneider, Jerry Prewit, Bobby Whilden, Frank Daugherty) set an unofficial world record of 40.1 sec. in the Kansas Relays in Lawrence Apr. 21. [See pp. 104E2, 16C3]

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Automobile racing fatalities Apr. 22: Walt Faulkner, 37, of Long Beach, Calif., was killed when his stock car turned over during time trials in Vallejo, Calif.; Ernie McAfee of Los Angeles was killed when his Ferrari crashed during the Del Monte Trophy race in Pebble Beach, Calif., which was won by Caroll Shelby of Dallas. [See p. 132G1] . . . **Glenn Hall,** 24, Detroit goalie, was chosen Calder Meml. Trophy winner as outstanding NHL rookie last season in a sportswriter-broadcaster poll announced Apr. 19. [See p. 124B2] . . . **Brooklyn Dodgers** Apr. 19 defeated Phila., 5-4, in the first of 7 Dodger "home" games scheduled for this season in Roosevelt Stadium, Jersey City. [See pp. 132C2, 116F2] . . . **Billy Gardner,** N.Y. Giant infielder, was sold to Baltimore Apr. 21. . . . **Howard Hobson** resigned Apr. 23 as Yale basketball coach to become athletic consultant to the Amer. Assn. for Health, Physical Ed. & Recreation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rainier Weds Grace Kelly

Prince Rainier III (Louis Henri Maxence Bertrand of the House of Grimaldi), 32, sovereign of Monaco, and American film actress Grace Patricia Kelly, 26, were married Apr. 19 in the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Nicholas in Monte Carlo after a civil ceremony the day before. The wedding & attendant celebrations were covered by 1,500-1,700 press, radio-TV & newsreel reporters & photographers, mostly from West Europe & the U.S. [See p. 14F2]

Rainier, son of divorced Princess Charlotte & Prince Pierre de Polignac, ascended the throne in 1949 on the death of his maternal grandfather, Prince Louis II [see Vol. IX, p. 374C]. Princess Charlotte had renounced her rights to the throne in favor of Rainier.

Miss Kelly, daughter of wealthy Philadelphia builder (ex-bricklayer & Olympic rowing champion) John B. Kelly, became the first American to wed a reigning monarch. She assumed the title Princess Gracia Patricia and many other titles, including noble princess, duchess (4), baroness (9), countess (8), marchioness (4), viscountess (1) and lady (111). The prince & princess left Monaco after the ceremony Apr. 19 for a 2-mo. Mediterranean honeymoon aboard Rainier's yacht "Deo Juvante II."

Pre-wedding festivities were marked by a series of thefts in Monte Carlo but details of only 3 were disclosed. 5 paintings, including 2 Rubens & a Van Dyck valued at $100,000, were stolen Apr. 19 from the home of Dr. Serge Mikhailoff, physician to Rainier's father. Jewelry valued at $50,000 was stolen Apr. 14 from the Hotel de Paris

Wide World

PRINCESS GRACE PRINCE RAINIER

apartment of wedding guest Mrs. Matthew H. McCloskey of Philadelphia, wife of the U. S. Dem. National Com. treasurer. Bridesmaid Mrs. Maree Pamp of Philadelphia lost $8,000 worth of jewelry in a theft at the Hotel de Paris Apr. 16.

Other Marriages

Margaret Truman, 32, was married Apr. 21 to E. Clifton Daniel Jr., 43, in Trinity Episcopal Church, Independence, Mo. [See p. 96F3] . . . Autherine Lucy, 26, was married to Baptist Rev. Hugh Foster, 27, Apr. 22 in Dallas. [See p. 85E3] . . . Ruth Chandler Roosevelt, 21, daughter of Elliott Roosevelt & Mrs. Harry Taylor Eidson and granddaughter of FDR, was married to oil exec. Henry D. Lindsley 3d, 27, Apr. 21 in Fort Worth, Tex. . . . The marriage of Berthe Hertogh, 19, to Johan G. Wolkenfelt, 21, cabinetmaker, in Bergen-op-Zoom, Netherlands was disclosed Apr. 21. Her marriage to a Malayan Moslem & its subsequent annulment had set off riots in Singapore in 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 404L]

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Disasters. 38 Chilean construction workers were killed when their truck plunged off a bridge Apr. 21 near Camala. [See p. 88F2] . . . 16 persons were drowned Apr. 20 when a Japanese ferry capsized in high winds off Shikoku I. [See p. 56E1] . . . 10 Austrian & German tourists were reported to have died in avalanches Apr. 18 in the Austrian Alps. [See p. 56E1] . . . U.S. Agri. Dept. reported Apr. 13 that 7,237,000 Great Plains acres had been damaged by dust storms this year as of Apr. 1. For the same period last year, 10,600,000 damaged acres had been reported. [See p. 21F3]

Crime. Aldo L. Icardi, Pittsburgh realtor, won a directed verdict of acquittal Apr. 19 from Fed. Judge Richmond B. Keech in Washington of charges that he committed perjury when he denied, before a special House Armed Services Com. inquiry in 1953, that he had murdered Maj. Wm. V. Holohan, his OSS superior officer, in Italy in 1944. Keech upheld the defense contention that the House committee "was not functioning as a competent tribunal" in Icardi's case, could not require him to tell the truth & did not question him for "legislative purpose." [See Vol. XV, p. 292F2] . . . Robert Curgenven, 11, was arrested Apr. 22 by authorities in Norwich, Conn. in connection with the shotgun slayings of his father (Richard, 42), mother (Beatrice, 41) & brother (Richard, 14), who were killed Apr. 21 at the family's farm home near Mansfield, Conn. Robert, who was charged with juvenile delinquency & committed to Norwich State Hosp. for mental observation, was quoted by officers as saying he had killed his parents in revenge for recent spankings & his brother due to an argument over a broken sled. . . . James (Niggy) Rutkin, 56, Prohibition-era rum runner, committed suicide in county jail in Jersey City, N.J. Apr. 19 by slitting his throat with a razor blade. He had been awaiting transfer to Danbury, Conn. Fed. Prison after losing an appeal for a new trial on charges of income tax evasion. [See Vol. X, p. 352P] . . . Gabriel Vigorito, 62, currently serving a 5-yr. sentence in Leavenworth (Kan.) Fed. Prison for auto theft, & 16 other men pleaded guilty Apr. 18 in Brooklyn, N.Y. to charges that they had operated a nationwide auto-theft ring through which 1,000 cars were stolen the past 8 yrs. Vigorito was said to have directed the ring's recent operations from prison. . . . Federal authorities in New York Apr. 21-22 arrested 5 persons charged with being members of a ring smuggling Latin Americans into the U.S. on fake passports. Authorities said Apr. 23 that the ring had hq. in New York & Havana, brought about 1,000 persons to the U.S. annually for fees of $250 to $1,200 each, grossed $500,000 a yr. All illegal aliens helped into the U.S. by the ring were said to be criminals or mentally or physically deficient persons who, once in the U.S., were blackmailed into dope peddling or prostitution. Those arrested: Arturo Arrocha Lopez, 45, Dr. Octavio Diaz, 46, Cuban physician, his wife Teresa, 42, Erasmo Ramos, 30, & Francisco Perez Perez, 30. [See p. 56F2] . . . U.S. Internal Revenue agents reported 16 persons arrested in simultaneous raids Apr. 19 on establishments of a nationwide gambling syndicate in Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago, Ft. Worth (Tex.) & Newport (Ky.). Those arrested were charged with violation of the Fed. Wagering Law of 1951. [See Vol. XV, p. 154E1]

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Leonard Ross, 10, a 7th-grade boy of Tujunga, Calif., won top prize of $100,000 on the NBC-TV's *The Big Surprise* Apr. 21 for answering questions on the stock market. He was the 4th winner of the program's top prize, youngest person ever to win such an amount on a quiz show. [See p. 88E3] . . . **George Bernard Shaw's** estate was valued at $1,680,000 at his death, it was disclosed in London Apr. 18. [See Vol. X, p. 352G] . . . **Mrs. Carmen Medina,** 25, wife of Puerto Rican-born machinist Ciprian Medina & mother of twin daughters born a year ago, gave birth to quadruplets (2 boys, 2 girls) Apr. 23 in New York. Both boys died Apr. 24. . . . **Edward G. Robinson Jr.,** 23, son of the actor, was hospitalized in Los Angeles, Apr. 24 after taking an overdose of sleeping pills. [See Vol. XIV, p. 424B3].

Birthday: Queen Elizabeth II of Britain was 30 Apr. 21. [See p. 82A3]